

# **Good News**

Hijri Committee of India has very proudly announced that, 2000 years Civil Hijri Comparative Calendar by Dr. Fadhl N M Ahmed has been published on 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2012, (ISBN – 13:978-1477443606" and "ISBN – 10:978-1477443606).

'CreateSpace' an Amazon company is marketing the calendar book at a price of USD 69.95.

The book can be ordered on line: <u>https://www.createspace.com</u>/3850136.



### Dr. Fadhl N M Ahmed :

Ph.D Astronomy – University of Edinburgh, U.K. Ex. Senior Scientific Officer, SUPARCO – Karachi, Pakistan Ex. Chairman, Department of Astronomy, King Saud University – Riyadh, Saudi Arabia Ex. Director General, Institute of Astronomical Researches, King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology (KACST) – Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.



Dr Fadhl Noor Mohammed Ahmed is an eminent Saudi Astronomer and the former Chairman of Department of Astronomy at the King Saud University in Riyadh and the ex. Director General, Institute of Astronomical Researches, King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology (KACST) – Riyadh. He has a lot of 'Firsts' to his credit and is the only qualified Muslim Astronomer in this field.

His father came from Bhopal state to settle down in Nagpur, now Maharashtra state in India. He was born in Nagpur, in 1927. Since his childhood, he was obsessed with heavenly bodies. At the age of 14 he constructed his first hand-made telescope. He has been known as "Chand Wala Babu" (Moon Gazer) among the local residents. He finished his high school from Anjuman High School – Nagpur in 1946. He pursued his bachelor's degree in Science in Applied Mathematics, Pure Mathematics, Physics and Astronomy from Institute of Science – Nagpur University. Upon finishing his bachelor's degree in 1950, he moved to Lahore – Pakistan and obtained his M.Sc. degree in Physics in 1952 from Panjab University, Lahore, Pakistan.

To pursue his childhood dream of studying Astronomy, he moved from college to college as a Lecturer in Physics and went to Baghdad as an Associate Professor in the Iraqi Ministry of Education in 1957. He then proceeded to the UK in 1958

for his higher studies and obtained the Ph.D. degree in Astronomy from the University of Edinburgh –UK. For post doctorate work he proceeded to Boston University – USA in 1964. His professional career started when he came back to Pakistan in 1965 as Senior Scientific Officer in SUPARCO (Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Committee, now a commission), – Karachi. The first Astronomical Observatory in Pakistan at Karachi University was constructed under his supervision.

He moved in 1968, to King Saud University, Riyadh Saudi Arabia to supervise the Kingdom's large scale observatory project. At King Saud University he earned another "first" to his achievement list when the Governor of Riyadh, now Crown Prince and Minister of Defence, Salman Bin Abdulaziz, inaugurated the first Astronomical Observatory of the Kingdom, constructed under his supervision after establishing the Astronomy Department in King Saud University.

The large scale observatory project was transferred from King Saud University to King Abdulaziz City for science and Technology (KACST) and he was moved to King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology (KACST), Riyadh, as the Director General, Institute of Astronomical Researches, where he carried out a large number of other technical projects setting up a Laser-Ranging Observatory and several Moon 'Hilal' Sighting Observatories to mention a few.

Dr. Fadhl Ahmed retired in 1990 but has kept himself active always. His most recent scientific publication was in 1999, 2004, 2005 were in particle physics and cosmology. He has devoted his retired life to transfer his knowledge and educating the young generation by writing scientific articles in the reputed Urdu Magazine "Science Monthly", New Delhi, India. Dr. Fadhl Noor Ahmed is contactable on: E-Mail: fadhl\_noor\_ahmed@yahoo.com

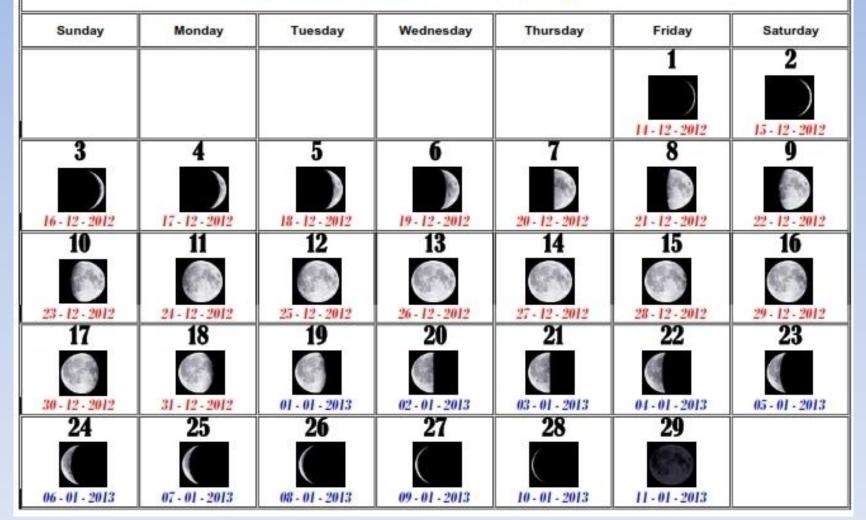
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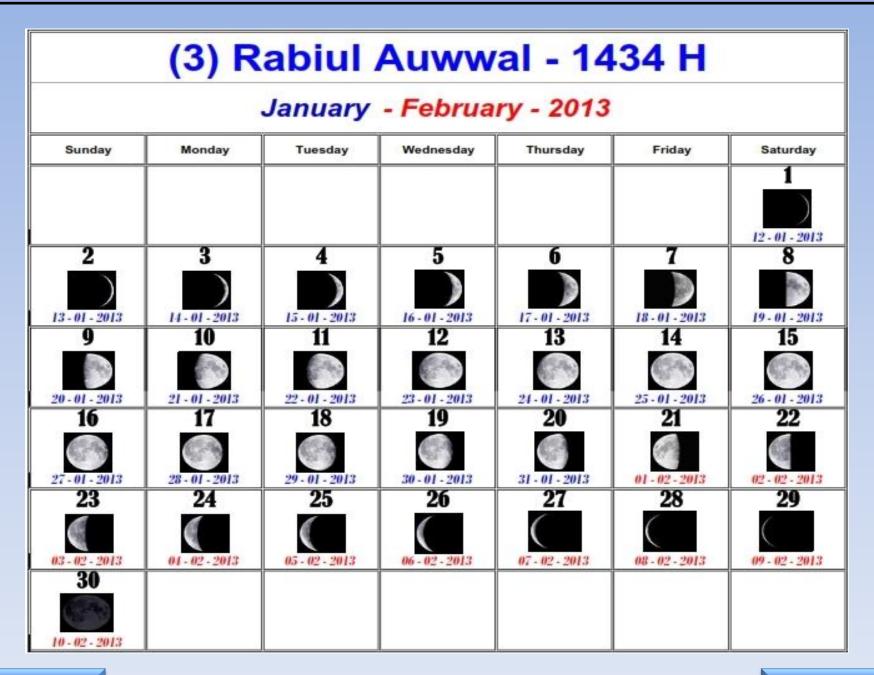
## November - December 2012

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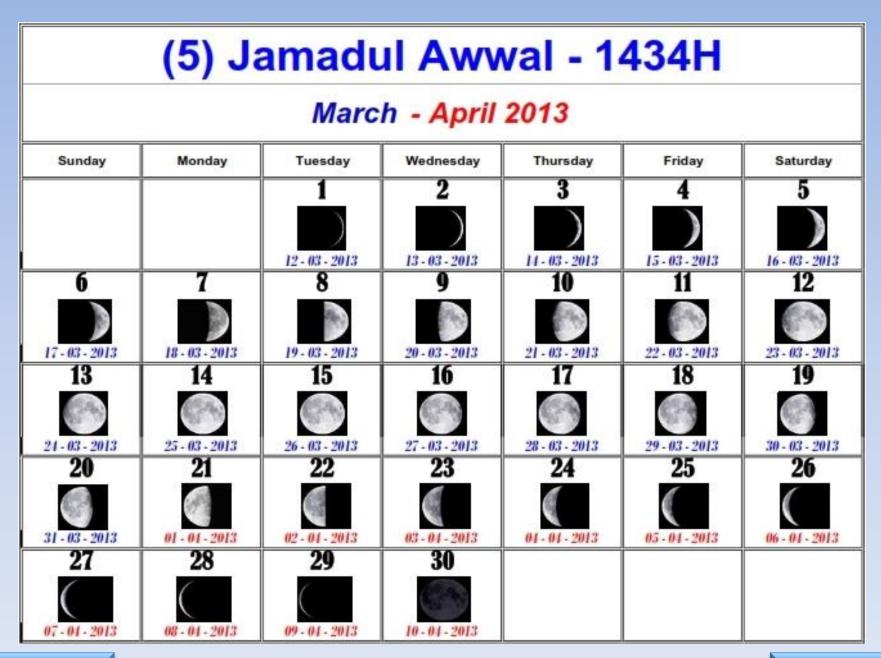
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## December 2012 - January 2013





#### (4) Rabiuth - Thani - 1434 H February - March - 2013 Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday 2 3 5 11-02-2013 12 - 02 - 2013 13-02-2013 14-02-2013 15-02-2013 16-02-2013 7 12 10 13 8 11 0 21 - 02 - 2013 17-02-2013 18-02-2013 22-02-2013 23 - 02 - 2013 19.02.2013 20-02-2013 15 16 18 19 20 14 17 28 - 02 - 2013 01-03-2013 24-02-2013 25 - 02 - 2013 26-02-2013 27-02-2013 02 - 03 - 201323 21 22 25 26 27 24 03-03-2013 04 - 03 - 201305 - 03 - 201306 - 03 - 201307 - 03 - 201308 - 03 - 201309 - 03 - 201328 29 10-03-2013 11-03-2013



#### (6) Jamadul Thani - 1434 H April - May 2013 Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday 13-01-2013 11-01-2013 12-04-2013 5 10 6 4 14-01-2013 15-04-2013 16-01-2013 17-04-2013 18-01-2013 19-04-2013 20-01-2013 12 13 16 11 14 15 21-01-2013 22 - 04 - 2013 23 - 04 - 2013 24-04-2013 27-01-2013 25 - 01 - 2013 26-04-2013 18 20 21 22 23 24 19 01-05-2013 02-05-2013 03-05-2013 29-01-2013 30 - 04 - 2013 01 - 05 - 201328-04-2013 25 26 27 $\mathbf{28}$ 30 29 05 - 05 - 201306 - 05 - 201307 - 05 - 2013 08-05-2013 09-05-2013 10.05.2013

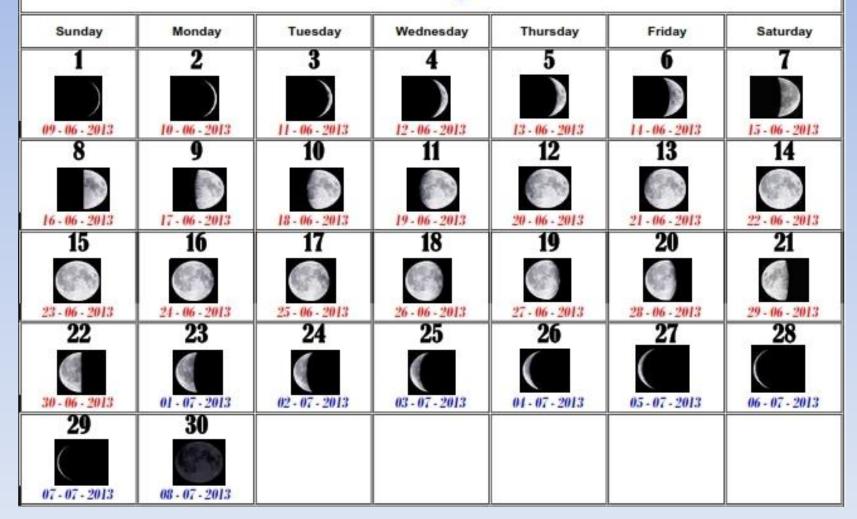
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# (8) Shaban - 1434 H

### June - J u I y - 2013



# (9) Ramadan - 1434 H

### July - August - 2013

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<b>27</b>	<b>28</b> 05 - 08 - 2013	<b>29</b> 06 - 08 - 2013				

# (10) Shawwal - 1434 H

# August - September - 2013

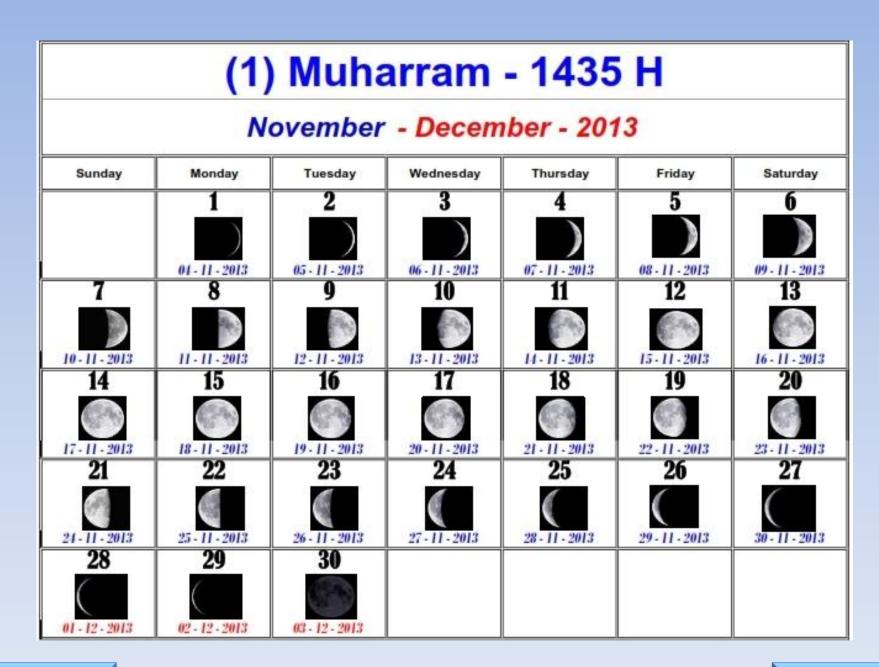
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# (11) Dhul Qadah - 1434 H

### September - October 2013

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#### (12) Dhul Hajjah - 1434 H **October - November 2013** Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday 3 9 5 6 09-10-2013 12 - 10 - 2013 06 - 10 - 2013 07-10-2013 08-10-2013 10-10-2013 11-10-2013 10 12 13 8 11 14 14-10-2013 15-10-2013 16-10-2013 17-10-2013 18-10-2013 19-10-2013 13 - 10 - 201318 19 21 15 16 17 20 20-10-2013 21-10-2013 25-10-2013 26 - 10 - 2013 21 - 10 - 2013 22 - 10 - 2013 23-10-2013 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 27 - 10 - 2013 29-10-2013 30 - 10 - 2013 31 - 10 - 2013 01-11-2013 02 - 11 - 201328 - 10 - 2013 29 03-11-2013



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Description

Main Menu

Power Point Project Designed By Hani AL-Sangedy

# **Criteria for a Calendar:**

It should be universal. The calendar should be applicable to any part of the globe.

It should be capable of enabling future planning which may extend to days, months, years decades and centuries if need be.

It should be capable to enable study of past of historical events which may stretch to days, months, years, decades and centuries.

It should be accurate and should withstand the test of time.

### **About Calendars:**

A "HIJRI CALENDAR" is nothing but a 'LUNAR CALENDAR' in its original form.

Lunar Calendar has been used by all civilizations and religions due to accuracy and simplicity.

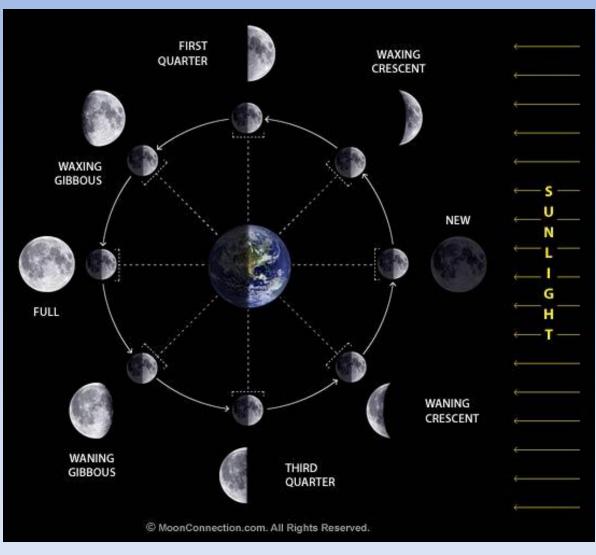
Lunar Calendar is a Divine Calendar hung in the sky and can be read through the phases of the moon by all humanity be it a peasant or an intellectual.

Gregorian Calendar is basically an Agrarian Calendar and is unreliable for time measurement due to inaccuracies. Example: In October 1582 a correction of 10 days was applied when Thursday 4<sup>th</sup> October 1582 was followed by Friday 15<sup>th</sup> October 1582.

The method for calculation of Gregorian calendar is complicated and is fraught with errors.



The method of calculation for Lunar Calendar is the simple Conjunction Principle and is highly accurate.



(By Courtesy of http://www.moonconnection.com)



Unfortunately this universal, divine, simple, accurate and reliable calendar has been corrupted by all cultures and religions to the extent that this highly superior calendar has been replaced by an inaccurate, inferior Agrarian Calendar.

The Jewish Civilization corrupted it by trying to fix the number of days of each month to alternate between 29-30 days.

The Muslims introduced the concept of sighting the crescent with a naked eye at sunset.

The Egyptians and the Chinese civilizations made changes as per their convenience.

The Hindu lunar calendar continued to be in its original state until we got our independence. The link below explains it all.

http://www.hindu.com/thehindu/2003/02/22/stories/2003022200480901.htm



### Moon sighting, Festivals and Calendar:

It is not known at what stage in history the ritual of sighting the crescent at sunset crept in and how it began to be applied in formulating a calendar is another mystery.

Likewise, the practice of starting a day at sunset is another practice which is neither supported by Quran nor Hadees.

The practice of Moon observation which the nomads of Arabia in the remote desert areas are following is the observations of the waning stages of the crescent during the last days of the month after Fajr before sunrise. New Moon (no moon) is the last day of the month.

Without getting into the controversies of interpretation of the Hadees, it speaks about the starting the fasting and stopping fasting. Thus, it applies to fasting, celebrating the festivals of Eids in the strictest sense. Thus, its application cannot be extended to the formulation of a calendar.



### **Sequential Pattern**

The unique thing about the Hijri Lunar Calendar is such, that a pattern cannot be established with regard to the sequence of 29 or 30 day month. Mr. Ali Manikfan has painstakingly made a manual study of two hundred years trying to establish such pattern but without success. Thus each month is unique. This also makes each day unique. This confirms with the Divine Law of Creation where each living and non living entity is unique in its own way.

